

STATISTICS:
EXHIBITING THE
HISTORY, CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN.

PREPARED FOR
STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION,
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OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

BY
THE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION
OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

MANAGERS
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HISTORY, CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN.

The undersigned, appointed by a law of the legislature of the state of Wisconsin, for the encouragement of immigration from the older states of the union and from foreign countries, present the following facts regarding the topography and resources of the state, derived from official and other authentic sources.

WHAT AND WHERE IS WISCONSIN?

Wisconsin is one of the northwestern states of the American union, situated between latitude 42 deg. 30 min. and 47 deg. north of equator, and longitude 87 deg. 30 min. and 92 deg. 30 min. west of Greenwich, near London, England. For its northern border, Wisconsin has the largest body of fresh water in the World, Lake Superior; Lake Michigan, a body of fresh water, almost equal in size, forms its eastern border, and the Mississippi river, the largest river in the World, but one, flows on its western boundary. The state of Michigan lies on the east, Illinois on the south, and Iowa and Minnesota on the west of Wisconsin. It has an average length of about 260 miles, breadth 215 miles, and an area of 56,000 square miles. Deducting from this the surface occupied by lakes, rivers, &c., there remains 53,924 square miles or 34,511,360 acres of land. Madison is the capital of the state, and Milwaukee the chief commercial city.

TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

Though there are no mountains in Wisconsin, there are many prominent "mounds," so called, among them the Blue Mounds in Iowa and Dane counties, 1,729 feet above the sea; the Platte Mounds 1,281 feet, and the Sinsinewa Mound 1,169 feet, in Grant county. There is a prominent ridge or elevation of land along the sources of the tributaries of Lake Superior, which, near the Montreal river, is 1,700 or 1,800 feet above the sea level, gradually diminishing to about 1,100 feet at the west line of the state. The calcareous cliffs along the east shore of Green Bay and of Lake Winnebago, extend south through Dodge county, and form in many places bold escarpments; some of the higher points are 1,400 feet above the sea. A series of still more prominent "bluffs" extend along the banks of the Mississippi river, forming some of the grandest and most picturesque scenery in the country. With the exceptions above named, nearly the whole surface of the state may be regarded as one vast, slightly undulated plain, having an elevation of from 600 to 1,500 feet above the ocean. This great plain is cut in every direction by the currents of rivers and streams, that have made for themselves often deep and narrow valleys in the yielding soil and rocks. The dividing grounds, between these valleys (watersheds) usually attain but a slight elevation above the surrounding country, the waters of a lake or marsh, being often drained in opposite directions to reach the ocean at widely different points. Canoes often pass from the head of one stream to another without difficulty. At Portage city the Fox and Wisconsin rivers approach so nearly that their waters are often commingled; they are connected by a short canal, from which there is a descent of 195 feet to Green Bay, and 171 feet to the Mississippi, at Prairie du Chien. The greatest depressions in the state are the surface of Lake Michigan (578 feet,) and the valley of the Mississippi, in which the low water at the mouth of the Platte river near the south boundary of the state is 591 feet above the sea; at Prairie du Chien 602; at La Crosse 632; and at the mouth of the St. Croix, where it enters the state, 677 feet; this great river having in this portion of its course a descent of four-tenths of a foot per mile.

WATER POWER.

The annual average quantity of rain, (including melted snow,) varies from twenty-two inches in the region of Lake Superior on the north, to thirty-six inches at Beloit on Rock

river at the southern boundary; the general average being about thirty inches, which is the quantity falling on the counties bordering upon Lake Michigan. About one-half this water is returned directly to the atmosphere by evaporation from the surface; one-fourth is consumed, and mostly evaporated, in the processes of vegetable growth; while the remaining one-fourth flows along the river beds from the highlands of the interior, towards the ocean. The elevation of this interior is such that the rivers have usually a rapid descent, thus affording, under favorable circumstances, an immense amount of water power, but very little of which has yet been made available for the propulsion of machinery for manufacturing or other purposes.

Among the favorable opportunities for rendering this cheapest of all mechanical powers available for useful purposes, few are more important than that of the Fox river, between Lake Winnebago and Green Bay, where there is a fall of 170 feet easily improved, in a distance of thirty-eight miles. The discharge of water, when the river is at a low stage is 23,206 cubic feet per second, equivalent in the aggregate fall to the power of 448,300 horses. This water power is already much improved, especially at Menasha, Appleton and Depere.

The following table shows the names of the principal rivers of the state, their length, the area of the drainage surface, the annual quantity of rain falling upon the same and descent in feet from the source to the mouth of each:

NAME.	Length miles.	Area drained sq. miles.	Rain inches	Descent feet.	Outlet.
Wisconsin.....	270	11,000	30	950	Mississippi.
Chippewa.....	220	9,000	28	900	Mississippi.
Fox.....	235	6,700	32	400	Green Bay.
Rock.....	125	5,500	34	260	Mississippi.
Menomonee.....	150	4,600	29	.....	Green Bay.
Wolf.....	185	3,900	28	.....	Fox.
St. Croix.....	170	3,600	28	325	Mississippi.
Red Cedar.....	95	2,000	28	.....	Chippewa.
Black.....	148	2,200	30	.....	Mississippi.
La Crosse.....	45	500	30	550	Mississippi.
Leimonweic.....	60	690	32	500	Wisconsin.
Manitowoc.....	45	400	31	225	Lake Michigan.
Milwaukee.....	75	750	31	450	Lake Michigan.
St. Croix.....	50	380	31	450	Lake Michigan.
Montreal.....	34	420	23	804	Lake Superior.
Kiapsoo.....	78	775	31	700	Wisconsin.
Mississippi.....	312	.....		86	Gulf of Mexico.

Besides the principal rivers enumerated in the above table, there are innumerable smaller streams and branches (as may be seen on the accompanying map), watering almost the whole surface of the state; very few farms are without living water. The streams running into Lake Superior have the most rapid descent; those tributary to Lake Michigan and the Mississippi having more gentle and uniform slopes. Occasional rapids on the most of those streams afford opportunities for water power which is or may hereafter be used to propel mills and machinery of various kinds. The Wisconsin, below Portage City, has a descent of two-thirds of a foot per mile, runs at the rate of two miles an hour, and has an average discharge estimated at about 10,000 cubic feet per second.

The Mississippi is navigable for steamboats along the whole border of the state; the Wolf and Fox rivers are also navigable by small steamboats, the latter having been artificially improved by the construction of locks and dams between Lake Winnebago and Green Bay for that purpose. Several other rivers are navigated down stream by rafts of lumber and logs. Wisconsin, Chippewa, Wolf and Black rivers are also navigable for steamers.

SMALL LAKES.

In addition to the two great lakes, Superior and Michigan, already mentioned, the largest bodies of fresh water in the world, we have very numerous others, especially in the central and northern portions of the state; they are from one to twenty or thirty miles in extent, often with high, picturesque banks, for a level country, the water pure and deep, abounding in fish. The greatest number of these small lakes are found near the sources of the Chippewa and St. Croix rivers, the whole surface being studded with them, so that, in some districts, it would be difficult to travel five miles without finding a lake. Wild rice grows in their shallow borders affording subsistence for innumerable water birds. The largest is lake Winnebago, twenty-eight miles long, ten miles wide, covering an area of 212 square miles; it is daily navigated by small steamers between Fond du Lac and Menasha, situated respectively at the south and north extremities. The other principal lakes are St. Croix, Pepin, Pewaugan, Pewaukee, Geneva, Koskonong, the Four Lakes, &c. These very numerous small lakes dotting the surface of the state are beneficial in various ways; they adorn and beautify the landscape; they form convenient natural reservoirs in which water is collected in

the wet season to be gradually drawn off when the weather is dry; thus equalizing, in some degree, the flow of streams, and preventing those sudden and excessive floods that often do so much damage to mill dams, bridges and meadow lands; and they furnish by evaporation from their surface an abundant supply of moisture to the air, thus preventing drouths and increasing the growth of vegetation. Through the influence of the winds this supply of moisture is wasted to the adjacent lands; and in this way these lakes have a very considerable influence upon the summer climate of the surrounding regions. Many of these lakes will doubtless hereafter become sources of profit by the artificial rearing of fish. Laws have been passed for the protection of the native fishes, but, except during the spawning season, there is no restraint to fishing, and this interesting branch of human industry is daily attracting more and more attention.

CLIMATE.

The mean annual temperature of the southern, more settled part of the state is 46 deg. Fahr., which corresponds very nearly with that of Bergen in Norway, Copenhagen in Denmark, Berlin in Prussia, and Cracow in Poland. The isothermal line of 50 deg. runs near the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, south of Wisconsin, while that of 49 deg. runs near the north shore of Lake Superior, beyond our border in that direction. The winter temperature is 20 deg.; spring and autumn 47 deg.; summer 72 deg. Snow always falls in the north part of the state before the ground is frozen, hence the roots of plants are protected during the winter and their growth accelerated in the spring; while in the south part of the state the snow often lies on the ground to the depth of from 12 to eighteen inches, though some winters pass almost entirely without snow. The prevailing winds in the spring are from the N. E.; in the summer, S. E.; and in the autumn and winter, W. The winters are cold and dry, uniform, and with many clear days; the springs are sometimes backward, often cold and rainy; the summers are short and hot; the autumns mild and almost always pleasant. Vegetation comes forward on the approach of summer with wonderful rapidity, causing the crops to ripen in due season. The annual quantity of rain (about 30 inches) is distributed quite evenly through the different seasons; though the larger quantity falls during the growing half of the year—from the first of April to the last of September. Towards the north the amount of rain is less,

but the ground being higher and studded with small lakes, the water-supply is sufficient for the purposes of vegetable growth. In the southern central portion of the state there is more rain than on the shores of Lake Michigan, or on the banks of the Mississippi. Wisconsin is situated upon the boundary between the moist, well wooded country towards the east, and the more dry and treeless districts towards the west.

HEALTH.

The number of deaths reported to the United States Marshals during the year ending Jan. 1st, 1860, from all causes combined, was as follows:

Males	8,893
Females	8,248
Total	7,141

That Wisconsin has a climate highly conducive to general health is shown by these figures, the number of deaths thus reported being only one in one hundred and eight; while the proportion of deaths to the total population throughout the whole United States was at the same time one in every eighty.

GEOLOGY.

There are three principal geological districts in Wisconsin, each characterized by the different qualities of the rocks beneath the surface:

1st. *The Primary or Azoic*, occupying the central and northern portions of the state, from the vicinity of Lake Superior to the lower rapids on the Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, Wolf and Menomonee rivers. The rocks consist of granite, gneiss, talcose slate, syenite, metamorphic sandstone, conglomerate, trap-dykes, &c. Extensive beds of iron ore, and mines of copper occur in this district; and here are found the most extensive and valuable pineries, affording an almost inexhaustible supply of lumber. It is the most elevated, best watered, and the least settled and improved portion of the state. It has not been fully or carefully explored, and may hereafter be found to contain many useful and valuable minerals. Kaolin, the material used in the manufacture of the finest pottery, is found at Grand Rapids on the Wisconsin river.

2d. The Sandstone District.—Resting upon the southern margin of the Azoic rocks, sandstone of the earliest geological formation is found forming a belt or zone from ten to sixty miles broad; the greatest breadth being near the middle of the state, in Adams and Juneau counties. In this district there are some very singular features, especially prominent isolated rocks and bluffs, and the "dells" or places where the large rivers have formed passages for themselves through narrow gorges in the rock. Very often the sandstone is alternated with layers of limestone, which by decay and mingling with the sand renders the soil rich and productive. Iron ore in considerable beds is found associated with the sandstone at Ironton in Sank county. The stone is usually too soft and easily crumbled to be made available for building purposes. It affords pure sand that might be converted into glass.

3d. The Limestone District.—If we draw a line on the accompanying map from the northwest corner of Dane county, in a northeasterly direction to the Monomonee river, 15 or 20 miles from Green Bay; and another line from the same point in a northwesterly direction to the St. Croix river near Hudson, they will represent very nearly the boundary between the sandstone district on the north, and the third geological division, or limestone district on the south; so called because the land is here chiefly underlaid by some variety of limestone. It is in this more southerly portion of the state, that the most dense population, and the greatest share of agricultural and other improvements are found. The decomposition of these rocks gives richness and durability to the soil. They afford building stone of good quality, at many places, and material for making quick lime.

Most of the rocks of the state however, are so covered with the remains of the "glacial" or "drift" period, consisting of the comminuted fragments of almost every known rock, transported from their original beds, often hundreds of miles towards the south, that they, (the underlying rocks) usually have but little direct effect upon the soils immediately above them. Their glacial action has left soils of great uniformity of character over large portions of the state.

LEAD MINES.

In the counties of Grant, Iowa, La Fayette, and portions of Dane and Green, are found extensive deposits of lead and zinc, and some copper ores. The annual yield of lead is over half

a million dollars in value, and is about one-eighth of all the lead produced in the world. As many as 24,000 tons have been shipped in one year. The shipment of lead from Mineral Point, in Iowa county, for the year 1868, was 2,954,000 pounds, Grant and La Fayette counties supplying the remainder. This lead-producing region being within the limestone district affords one of those few instances where both mining and farming can be carried on together. The lead mines give employment to two or three thousand persons, and are now worked on a more regular and systematic plan than formerly; many of them being drained by horizontal drifts, as recommended by Prof. J. D. Whitney, in his geological report, are worked at greater depths, and at less expense.

ZINC.

Quite recently, works have been erected for the reduction of the ores of zinc, which exists in large quantities heretofore thrown away among the rubbish of the mines; thus another productive source of wealth is opened to the state. The shipment from Mineral Point, in Iowa county, for the year 1868, was: Zinc ore, 4,484,000 pounds; Oxide of Zinc, 10,214,000 pounds; Zinc Spelter, 630,580 pounds.

IRON ORES

Are now worked only at Iron Ridge, in Dodge county, and at Ironton, in Sauk county, though very extensive beds are known to exist, and of the very best quality, as at the Penokee Iron Range, in Ashland county, the Black River Falls, in Jackson county, as well as at other localities. Doubtless many more valuable beds or mines remain to be discovered when the country has been more thoroughly explored. These and many other valuable mineral products only await the coming of capital and labor, to yield rich results of future wealth.

CLAYS,

Suitable for pottery of the coarser kinds, are often found; and no state yields a better material for the manufacture of brick, of the very best and most beautiful kind.

PEAT AND MARL

Under many of the larger marshes, vast beds of peat and marl have been found, both very valuable as fertilizers of the

soil, and the former as an article of fuel. Though not now needed for these purposes, this peat and marl have great value; for they will be brought into use hereafter, when fuel becomes scarce and dear, and when the virgin strength and fertility of the soil becomes exhausted.

NATIVE ANIMALS.

In the uncultivated parts of the state the elk, deer, bear, beaver, fisher, wolf, otter, wild-cat, porcupine, rabbit, and many smaller animals are still to be found. Among the birds, the eagle, owl, quail, partridge, grouse, goose, duck, pelican, loon, &c., are found in greater or less abundance and variety; the wild pigeon is also found occasionally, in immense flocks. Prairie chicken in large quantities.

FISHES.

The lakes and rivers abound in various species of fish, some of them important articles of food. Large quantities of trout and white-fish are caught in the cool waters of the great lakes and enter into the commerce of the country; the white-fish is occasionally found in the smaller lakes. The rivers afford perch, bass, sunfish, catfish, mullet, suckers, muskalonge, pickerel, the speckled or brook trout, &c.

FORESTS.

A line drawn from Racine, on Lake Michigan, in a north-westerly direction, will separate the prairies and openings, or thinly wooded districts, from those more densely covered with forest trees. In nearly every part of the state there is an abundance of timber for the purposes of fuel, fencing, lumber, &c. About sixty native kinds are found; among the more common are the basswood, maples, (one kind affording sugar in the early spring), wild cherry, elms, ashes, hickories, black walnut, butternut, oaks, birches, poplars, tamarack; also evergreens, among which are white and red (or Norway) pine, balsam fir, hemlock, spruce, red and white cedar, &c. These trees are invaluable aids in opening a new home in a new country, affording materials for building, for fencing the land, for fuel, and for the thousand other purposes for which wood is used.

PINE REGION

If a line be drawn from Sheboygan, on Lake Michigan, to the Falls of the St. Croix, in Polk county, it will represent very nearly the southern boundary of the region from which pine lumber is obtained; this line divides the state into two nearly equal parts. South of this line the surface is covered partly with dense forests, partly with scattered trees, called "openings," and in some of the southern counties there are large prairies, which are destitute of trees. The business of cutting, sawing and transporting the pine lumber from the north part of the state, into the more open and prairie country at the south, is one of very great magnitude. The large rivers afford ready flow for rafts, and there are numerous vessels engaged in the lumber trade on Lake Michigan. The white pine and the Norway pine afford most of this lumber. The business makes a home market for farm products, and gives employment for many thousand men. There are as yet no signs of exhausting the supply of pine in this state.

A due proportion of forest land is essential to the proper development and for the preservation of the productiveness of any country. Forests also have a perceptible effect upon the climate, increasing the humidity of the atmosphere, and equalizing the temperature; thus preventing the extremes of heat and cold. Hence, it is found best when clearing a farm to preserve a belt of trees around the border, not only for a future supply of wood but to secure these climatic benefits; and where timber is scarce, efforts are now being made to encourage the growth of trees for the same purposes. At least one-tenth of every country should remain permanently in forests, to secure an adequate supply of wood for the purposes of civilized life.

LUMBER.

The chief lumber producing regions will be seen by inspecting the following table, showing the number of thousands of feet (board measure) produced in the several counties in the year 1865:

Winnebago.....	67,034,700
Marathon.....	40,524,000
Eau Claire.....	35,876,000
Brown.....	28,900,000
Dunn.....	20,750,000
Manitowoc.....	17,091,000
Fond du Lac.....	16,716,000

Chippewa	42,017,000
Portage	10,883,000
Door	9,450,000
Juneau	7,260,000
Oconto	5,938,000
Waupaca	5,450,000
Sheboygan	5,381,000
Pepin	4,990,000
Jefferson	4,490,000
Clark	3,175,000
Outagamie	2,850,000
St. Croix	2,100,000
Dodge	1,737,000
Fond du Lac	1,663,000
La Crosse	1,650,000
Sauk	1,642,000
Vernon	1,585,000
Green	1,371,000
Washington	1,151,000
Grant	1,093,000
Douglas	1,068,000
Other counties	8,840,000
Total	<u>334,523,000</u>

Sixteen counties made no report, among them several that would largely increase the total amount as stated above.

AGRICULTURE

Farming is, and must continue to be the chief object of industry, and the foundation of a large share of the wealth of the people of the state; it is encouraged by state grants of money, in various ways, by aiding agricultural societies, publishing agricultural reports, collecting statistics; and recently by the establishment of an agricultural college as a part of the state university. About one-half of the land in Wisconsin still remains in the hands, either of the United States or of the state government, and subject to entry by any person at any time, at the most moderate price. The whole number of farms is now estimated 100,000, with an average of forty acres each, in all four millions of acres under actual culture. This shows a surplus of over thirty millions of acres uncultivated, or about seven-eighths of the whole land area of the state.

CHIEF CROPS IN 1866.

The following table, compiled, from the most careful observations, by competent persons in each county, by the United

States commissioner of agriculture, at Washington, will show not only what are the chief crops produced in Wisconsin on the four millions of acres, but also the amount raised during the past year, the average yield of one acre, the market price, and the total valuation of each:

Products.	Amount of crops in 1866.	Average product of one acre.	Market price.	Total value.
Wheat....(bushels).....	20,307,920	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1 67	\$33,914,226
Oats.....do.....	17,174,086	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	9,274,006
Indian Corn..do.....	13,414,583	40	83	11,719,958
Potatoes....do.....	3,940,273	91	64	2,521,775
Rye.....do.....	926,492	16 $\frac{5}{8}$	88	815,313
Barley....do.....	860,521	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	90	774,469
Buckwheat..do.....	69,227	16	86	59,585
Tobacco (pounds).....	143,344	900	20	28,669
Hay (tons).....	1,151,477	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 25	14,105,593
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	\$73,213,544

The average product of an acre of land as shown by this table, is about fifteen dollars a year.

LIVE STOCK.

The following figures show the number, average price and aggregate value of live stock in the state in the month of January of the year 1867:

	Number.	Value.
Horses.....	206,087	\$20,738,855
Mules.....	2,308	252,619
Cattle.....	890,884	10,997,040
Milch cows.....	315,557	11,951,166
Sheep.....	1,664,388	5,871,128
Hogs.....	386,281	2,384,318
Total.....	.....	\$52,235,126

AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK IN JANUARY, 1867.

	Value.
Horses under one year of age.....	\$48 34
Horses over three years of age.....	149 04
Mules under one year.....	48 83
Mules over three years.....	182 32
Cattle under one year.....	10 00
Cattle and oxen over three years.....	53 23
Milch cows.....	38 00
Sheep under one year.....	2 53
Sheep over one year.....	3 86
Hogs under one year.....	4 82
Hogs over one year.....	10 88

SHIPMENTS, ETC., OF FARM PRODUCTS FROM MILWAUKEE.

Confirmatory of the preceding figures, and to give some idea of the magnitude of business originating in Wisconsin agriculture, our next table shows the amount of grain shipped from one of the ports on Lake Michigan within this state, the amount in store at the end of the year, and the amount consumed or manufactured into flour at that place in 1866:

Kinds.	Shipped.	In Store.	Consumed.	Total.
Flour, barrels.....	720,866	16,590	96,615	832,570
Wheat, bushels.....	11,684,749	351,335	1,643,650	13,629,794
Oats.....do.....	1,636,815	44,332	234,492	1,925,019
Indian corn.....do.....	485,408	12,940	302,794	796,142
Rye.....do.....	256,329	12,785	125,544	393,658
Barley.....do.....	18,988	888	147,971	167,708

The flouring mills in Milwaukee have facilities for manufacturing between three and four thousand barrels of flour daily, or a million and a quarter (using nearly six millions of bushels of wheat) annually. No other city in the world collects and ships so large a quantity of wheat. Large quantities of flour are manufactured at other places in the state.

OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Besides the products named in the preceding tables, other crops are raised in the state in greater or less amounts; among these are apples, peas, beans, clover, timothy and flax seed, hemp, butter, cheese, sorghum (sugar and molasses), honey, grapes, hops and broom corn; showing that the soil and

climate is adapted to the growth of a great variety of crops, and affording opportunity to vary the routine of farming from time to time, as may be deemed most agreeable to the farmer, or most productive of profit.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Various implements and machines have been invented by the Americans, by the aid of which one man can do the work of many. In this way much time and expense is saved; and one man is able to accomplish as much in a year, as half a dozen could, working in the old-fashioned way. Such is the scarcity of labor, that the heavy crops now annually produced, could not be harvested and secured without the aid of these new implements and machines.

AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES OF FARM LABORERS.

If hired for the year, without board.....	\$30 84
The same with board.....	19 87
If hired for the season, without board.....	35 65
The same with board	34 60
<hr/>	
If hired by the day.	Without board. With board.
In harvest time.....	\$2 68 \$2 15
At other times.....	1 78 1 28
<hr/>	

These figures are the average of the wages paid by many farmers in different parts of the state; and a dollar of our currency will purchase as much of the articles of prime necessity, as a gold dollar in Europe.

When board is furnished as above, it is usually the same in kind and quality as that used by the farmer himself and his family—the best the land affords, and an abundant supply. At the tables of farmers and their employes, meat is regularly furnished at each of the three daily meals, with bread made of wheat flour, potatoes, &c. But a very large proportion of those who work upon farms are the owners of the land, and conduct their operations without the aid of hired help. While there were, in 1860, according to the United States census then taken, 98,859 farmers in Wisconsin, the farm hands numbered only 31,472. In no country is the joint product of Labor and Capital more justly and equitably divided between the laborer and the capitalist, than in this; all employers fully recognizing the duty of paying such wages as will enable the employed, with prudent economy, to live comfortably, to sup-

port his family properly, to educate his children, and to have sufficient leisure to inform himself in regard to the political affairs of the country, which he is expected to influence by his vote.

MANUFACTURES.

There were in 1860, according to the United States census taken in that year, 3,064 manufacturing establishments, with an invested capital of \$15,831,581; consuming yearly raw material of the value of \$17,137,334; employing 15,414 persons, whose wages amounted to \$4,268,708, and producing manufactured articles to the value of \$27,849,467. All these figures must be considerably increased and probably doubled for the year 1869, but there is no means of knowing exactly how much this increase has been.

The following table shows the details of some of the chief items of manufacture in Wisconsin:

Manufacture.	No.	Cost of material.	No. of Hands	Cost of labor.	Yearly value of products.
Agricult' implements	81	\$218,452	666	\$287,564	\$735,198
Bouts and shoes	286	422,928	1,034	247,418	612,356
Clothing	86	540,104	1,073	231,628	982,378
Cooperage	125	101,584	487	134,124	270,717
Flour and meal	874	9,583,510	941	369,044	11,510,834
Furniture	147	101,709	497	140,892	376,038
Iron castings	22	118,546	221	80,868	207,785
Lead melted	18	574,698	138	37,524	666,062
Leather	45	284,494	220	71,628	439,985
Liquors, distilled	38	212,593	71	22,680	806,871
do...malt	127	207,157	388	120,668	748,697
Lumber, planed	24	189,323	89	31,260	281,590
do...sawed	496	1,905,031	4,427	1,150,120	4,877,880
Provisions	14	488,336	88	15,978	603,440
Saddlery and harness	89	108,127	228	60,784	240,128
Soap and candles	19	129,262	68	16,404	210,735
Tin ware, &c.	118	148,811	267	94,818	816,238
Wagons, &c.	179	149,064	610	197,058	481,229

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

A reference to the map will show that there are two main lines of railroad leading from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi; one traversing the state from north to south, and numerous shorter ones. Several other roads have been projected, and some of them will soon be completed.

These roads are, from—		
Milwaukee by Madison to Prairie du Chien.....	193	Miles.
Milwaukee by Watertown and Portage to La Crosse.....	196	
Green Bay to State Line (Northwestern road).....	171	
Milton to Monroe.....	42	
Racine to Beloit.....	69	
Watertown to Sun Prairie and Madison.....	38	
Milwaukee by Horicon to Portage.....	96	
Horicon to Berlin.....	43	
Ripon to Winneconne.....	19	
Milwaukee and Chicago.....	40	
Mineral Point to Warren.....	32	
Kenosha to Genoa.....	27	
Beloit to Madison.....	47	
Sheboygan to Fond du Lac.....	40	
Tomah to Black River Falls.....	38	
Calamine to Platteville.....	15	
Total	1,126	

The gross receipts from these roads, from passengers, freight, transportation of the mail, &c., in 1868, was \$7,531,810.36; and the amount of these receipts will be annually increased, as the country becomes gradually more improved and cultivated, and by the extension of the lines of road. They are connected with steamboats navigating the Mississippi river, Green Bay and Lake Michigan, and with railroads in other states, and thus afford a ready means of shipment to market from considerable portions of the state. They give employment to a large number of intelligent men; consume a vast amount of fire wood and other productions of the country, and pay a very considerable share of the state and national taxes. They are well and economically managed and unusually free from accidents.

Roads are in progress to Hudson and Lake Superior, opening up an entire new country to markets and settlement.

MARKETS.

The surplus productions of the state are easily and cheaply sent away on the lakes to the east, and down the Mississippi to the south. The several lines of railways also afford the means of transit to market; and stretching over the more settled portions of the state they afford the means of collecting these products and sending them to the lakes or to the river. The improved navigation of the Fox river connects the country along its borders with the lake navigation through Green Bay. Several other rivers are navigated by steamboats; rafts of lumber also float down their currents from the lumber-producing

regions. The United States government have made surveys with a view to improving several of the rivers not now navigable, so that they may be navigated at no distant day also by steamboats of light draught.

POPULATION.

The wonderfully rapid growth of the state from a mere wilderness in 1830, to its present highly improved and prosperous condition is shown by the following table of the population at various times:

1830	3,245
1840	30,945
1850	305,391
1855	552,109
1860	775,881
1865	<u>869,016</u>

In November, 1868, an estimate of the population made upon the basis of votes cast at the general election, shows the following figures:

1st Congressional district	190,344
2d	170,666
3d	159,990
4th	169,866
5th	102,759
6th	180,928
Total	<u>1,054,952</u>

The ratio of increase of population during the war (1861 to 1864) was of course less than before or since.

In 1860 there were 773,693 whites, 1,171 negroes, and 613 Indians. The following table shows their nativity:

Wisconsin	247,177
Other states of the union	250,410
British America	18,146
German states	123,879
Denmark	1,150
England	30,543
Holland	4,906
Ireland	49,963
Norway	21,442
Scotland	6,902
Switzerland	4,722
Wales	<u>6,494</u>

The total population of foreign birth was 276,927, or about 36 per cent.

Number of families 47,473, an average 5 1-4 persons in each.

NEWSPAPERS.

Number of daily newspapers.....	12
.....do.....tri-weekly.....do.....	8
.....do.....weekly.....do.....	144

CHURCHES.

There were 1,070 churches in the state, with accommodations for 293,700 members; value of church property \$1,973,892.

Of these churches 129 were Baptist.
 112 were Congregational.
 45 were Episcopal.
 117 were Lutheran.
 320 were Methodist.
 87 were Presbyterian.
 205 were Roman Catholic.

RELATIVE DENSITY OF POPULATION.

The counties lying on the shore of Lake Michigan, south of Kewaunee, and extending out so as to include Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Dodge, Dane and Rock, are the most densely populated, having an average of forty or more individuals to each square mile or section of land. The south-western counties, as far as La Crosse, have a population of from twenty to thirty per square mile; and the portion of the state least densely populated is about one-third of the area along the northern boundary, including the counties on Lake Superior and also Burnett, Dallas, Chippewa, Marathon and Oconto.

PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Milwaukee, with a population in 1865 of 55,641; Fond du Lac, 11,031; Oshkosh, 9,346; Madison, the state capital, 9,191; Racine, 8,041; Janesville, 7,627; Watertown, 6,682; La Crosse, 5,037; Sheboygan, 4,189; Beloit, 4,183; Kenosha, 4,056; Mineral Point, 4,000; Prairie du Chien, 3,556; Manitowoc, 3,398, and Portage City, 3,270. Quite a number of other towns and cities have populations amounting to from 1,000 to 3,000. In these cities and larger towns and at country stores, goods of various kinds can always be purchased; a market for the products of farming and other labor found; and newspapers are printed, giving the general news of the day, and local information often of the greatest interest and importance to the citizens. Schools are established not only for teaching the elementary branches, but also the higher studies,

and often colleges both for males and females. Usually there are courses of lectures during the winter season; libraries are established, and various other methods adopted for the improvement of the intelligence, taste, skill and morals of the people. Insurance companies are organized to secure indemnity from loss of property by fire, from death, and from accidents. Banks are established to facilitate the transaction of commercial business, and agricultural societies are formed to foster and encourage the farming interest.

HOW THE LANDS ARE SURVEYED.

A "base line," running from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river 148 miles, on the parallel of 42 1-2 deg. north latitude, forms the southern boundary of the state, and from which the "townships," each six miles square, are measured towards the north, and numbered; the first tier being known as township number one, the next tier, township number 2, &c., up to 54, among the islands in Lake Superior. A "principal meridian line" is run from this base, commencing at the southeast corner of Grant county, due north to Lake Superior, and the "ranges" of townships are numbered both east and west from this principal meridian. Thus every township is known by its number and the number of its range; we say of Madison that it is in township No. seven, and range No. nine east; and in this way it is easy to designate the exact position of any place in the state. These townships and ranges with their proper numbers, are shown by the little squares on the accompanying map.

Each township is subdivided into 36 sections, one mile square containing 640 acres of land. These are again divided into quarters (160 acres each) and designated the northeast quarter, northwest quarter, &c.; an "eighty" is an east or west half of a quarter section, and a "forty" is a quarter of a quarter; these divisions containing eighty acres, and forty acres respectively. It will be observed that all lines of the government survey run either north and south, or east and west. This very simple, easily understood and perfect system of surveying the land enables the land department of the government to show to purchasers the topographical features of each tract in detail, what lakes, rivers, springs, marshes, prairies, woodlands, &c., occur upon or near it. Hence the maps of the state may be relied upon as affording more exact details of the course of the rivers, and other geographical features, than can be expected in countries where no such surveys have been made.

LANDS.

The title of all land is derived from the general government of the United States; but large grants have been made to the state of Wisconsin for the support of common schools, of normal schools, of a University, of an Agricultural College, and for the drainage of swamps. The lands still in the hands of the United States may be purchased for cash at one dollar and a quarter an acre, or may be entered without cost (except a small fee) under the homestead law. Offices for the entry of government land are open at Menasha, Stevens' Point, Eau Claire, Falls of the St. Croix and at Bayfield. Lands belonging to the state may be purchased at Madison, at prices varying from three-fourths of a dollar to two and a half dollars an acre; usually one-fourth only of the purchase money is required to be paid in hand, the remainder on a long credit, with interest at seven per centum per annum.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

By this very liberal act of the congress of the United States, the unsold public lands are offered, almost without price to any citizen, or person who has declared his intention to become a citizen. The payment of ten dollars, and a small fee to the register and receiver of the land office, where the entry is made, secures to any single person twenty-one years of age, or the head of a family, 160 acres, or one quarter section of land. The only further condition required is that the person making the entry shall reside upon the land during the next five years, at which time a patent is issued without further expense. Lands entered under this law are not liable for any debts contracted before the issuing of the patent.

TENURE OF LANDS.

All lands are declared allodial or free from all reservation of service, rent, hunting, mining, fishing, or other rights; the last remnant of the old feudal system being entirely abolished and prohibited. Land once purchased of the government is held in the absolute right of the purchaser, his heirs, or assigns. Upon the death of a person his property is equally divided among his children or nearest kin, or may be willed to any person he chooses; the law of primogeniture, by which lands descended to the oldest son only, having no existence here. One payment, of the moderate sum of a dollar and a quarter

per acre, extinguishes at once, and forever, all right, title and interest of the government, and of all other parties to the land.

INCREASE OF VALUE OF PROPERTY.

It is quite evident, that in a state growing so rapidly in population; where the amount of business of all kinds is constantly on the increase, and where new lands are every day brought under the improving hand of intelligent labor, there must be a constant and steady increase in the value of all real estate, which cannot exist in older and more settled portions of the country. Lands that but a few years since were purchased of the government for a dollar and a quarter an acre, are now worth five, ten, fifty, or perhaps a hundred dollars an acre; and as this increase of population and business has not reached its limit, it is certain that the corresponding increase in the value of property must continue for many years to come. Hence those who purchase now will participate in this gradual growth and increase of wealth, as the country becomes more and more settled and improved.

GOVERNMENT.

The state is governed in accordance with a constitution, which is the supreme law of the land, not granted by any sovereign power, but formed and ratified without restraint, by the people themselves, in the year 1848. The legislature consists of a senate of 33 members, elected every two years, and an assembly of 100 members, elected every year. The governor and other state officers and members of congress are elected for two years. The judicial power is exercised by a supreme court, consisting of a chief justice and two associates; circuit courts, probate courts, and justices of the peace; all judicial officers are elected by the people. For the purposes of local government the state is divided into 58 counties, which are grouped into assembly, senate, judicial and congressional districts. The counties are again divided into towns, in which the local affairs are mostly directed by the voters assembled in town meetings.

PERSONAL RIGHTS.

In this state all men are free and equal in the eye of the law; one may express his sentiments on any subject; he is entitled to speedy and certain remedy to all injury to his

person, property or character; no distinction is made between resident aliens and citizens in reference to the possession, enjoyment and descent of property; there is no imprisonment for debt, and a large amount of property is exempt from seizure or sale for the payment of debts; the right to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience is secured to every person, and he cannot be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or maintain any ministry against his own consent; no religious tests are required as a qualification for any office; and every man twenty-one years of age who is a citizen of the United States, or who has made a written declaration of his intention to become one, is a qualified voter, at any public election, as soon as he has been a resident of the state for one year. All are thus allowed to take an active part, and to exert their influence in determining who shall be the officers appointed to administer the affairs of the government; and through these officers the voters control the policy of the country, and not only in the local matters of the town, county, and state, but also of the affairs of the general government at Washington.

RIGHT TO HOLD OFFICE.

Any person having declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and having resided in the state one year, has not only the right to vote at any election, but also the right to hold any office under the state government, except those of governor and lieutenant-governor, which he can also hold as soon as he becomes a citizen. Only the office of president of the United States is restricted to native-born citizens. Under this liberal provision of our constitution, persons of foreign birth are every year elected to fill state, county and local offices; and they are thus very soon made practically acquainted with our system of self government, by participating in its administration.

PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM SALE FOR DEBT, ETC.

It is provided by law, that a homestead, not exceeding forty acres if in the country, or one-fourth of an acre if in a village or city, and the dwelling house thereon and its appurtenances; the family bible, pictures, books, wearing apparel, household goods, two cows, ten swine, one yoke of oxen, one horse, ten sheep, the food for stock and provisions for the family, farming and other tools, &c., are not subject to forced sale by any

court for debt. All persons with but a limited amount of property are thus secured against many of the evils arising from the heartlessness of creditors; however many and great may be his losses from sickness or other misfortune, he cannot be deprived of his homestead, nor of a very considerable amount of other property necessary for the support of himself and family.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

The property belonging of right to any married woman is not subject to the disposal of her husband without her consent, nor liable for his debts; and in case the husband, from drunkenness, profligacy, or other cause, shall refuse or neglect to provide for her support, or for the support and education of her children, or shall desert her, then she has the right in her own name to transact business, to receive and dispose of her own earnings and that of her minor children, free from the control and interference of her husband.

REVENUES OF THE STATE.

The chief sources of revenue, and the amount, for the year ending September 30, 1868, were as follows:

From state tax	\$665,309 17
Railroad licenses	225,784 57
Insurance companies (licenses)	65,737 63
Miscellaneous sources	26,559 69
Interest on school fund	158,938 68
....do.... normal school fund	46,926 20
....do.... university fund	19,861 25
....do.... agricultural college fund	1,817 89

STATE EXPENDITURES.

During the year ending September 30, 1868, the following items of expense were allowed by the legislature, and paid by the State Treasurer:

Salaries of State and Judicial Officers	\$78,678 23
Legislative expenses	81,423 76
Charitable Institutions, &c.,	
State Prison	\$59,796 00
Hospital for Insane	108,500 00
Institute for Blind	41,000 00
Institute for Deaf and Dumb	56,947 16
Reform School	39,730 50
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	43,985 49
Other Orphan Asylums	11,600 00

356,559 15

New Capitol building.....	60,801	47
County Agricultural Societies.....	2,800	00
Common Schools.....	173,710	47
Normal Schools.....	37,902	31

SCHOOLS.

Very soon after making a new settlement, a school house is provided and a school opened, supported entirely by public funds, so that the children of the remotest districts have equal advantages in this respect, with others. In a country where each individual has a voice in, and constitutes a part of the government, it is necessary for the general welfare that all should be educated, and become acquainted with the laws and principles of good government; and hence the state wisely makes ample provision for the support of elementary schools.

The productive capital and income of the several educational funds held by the state, Sept. 30th, 1868, were as follows:

Name.	Productive Capital.	Annual Income.
Common Schools.....	\$2,205,486 88	\$173,710 47
University and Agricultural Colleges.....	224,921 54	16,744 61
Normal Schools.....	625,294 11	48,772 79

The money arising from the sale of the state lands is added to these educational funds, and increase the amount annually distributed for school purposes; hence those who purchase these lands are contributing to a permanent fund for the education of their children, and their children's children forever.

The number of school districts in the state, in 1868 was.....	3,881
Number of school houses.....	4,646
Children between 4 and 20 years of age.....	386,630
Children attending public schools.....	248,105
Number of teachers.....	8,566
Monthly wages of male teachers (average).....	842 97
...do...do...female ..do.....do.....	27 18
Amount paid by state for support of common schools.....	173,710 47
Amount paid for wages of teachers.....	1,028,052 66
...do.....do..for buildings.....	452,419 08

The whole amount expended for public schools in 1868, was \$1,791,940 52.

If we add the number of children attending public schools, those that attend private institutions, and those that have completed their course, it will be found that nearly every child in the state receives at least the rudiments of an education.

Ample provision is also made for higher education at the state university, at Madison; the Lawrence university at Ap-

leton; Beloit college, at Beloit; Racine college, at Racine; at the Galesville university; and at the Milton college, Rock county. For females the Milwaukee female college, the Wisconsin female college, (at Beaver Dam), and departments in the state university, and the Lawrence university are open. Normal schools have been opened at Whitewater and Platteville, and another is in progress at Oshkosh.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The university, and even many of the common schools have their libraries, numbering over 30,000 volumes, and there is the state library with about 10,000 volumes, chiefly law books; the state historical society has 14,000 volumes and 14,000 pamphlets; and the young men's association at Milwaukee has a library of 10,200 volumes.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The state of Wisconsin, recognizing its duty to provide for the education and even for the support of the unfortunate, has established institutions for this purpose upon the most ample scale, and the most approved methods.

The *Hospital for the Insane* is situated on one of the lakes at Madison, has ninety-six male and eighty-four female patients, and is supported at an expense of about \$75,000. A farm connected with it, worked principally by the less afflicted of the inmates, yields an annual profit of \$6,000. The buildings now completed will accommodate 350 or 400; nearly sufficient for all cases in the state requiring treatment and supposed to be curable.

The *Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb* is located at Delavan, in Walworth county, with 104 attendants, governed by a principal and five instructors. The course continues five years. Ample buildings and workshops have been erected. Annual expense \$24,000.

The *Institution for the Education of the Blind*, at Janesville, is conducted by a superintendent, matron, three teachers and a foreman of the shops. It has ample grounds and buildings. Annual expense, \$18,241.

These institutions are all open to the citizens of the state free of expense.

POST OFFICES.

As soon as a settlement becomes of sufficient importance by its numbers, a post office is established by the general government, at which letters may be received from or sent to any part of the United States for the sum of three cents; thus affording facilities for intercourse with distant friends and relatives, which is of the greatest importance both morally and socially. Through this channel also newspapers and various public documents are received, so that even in the most remote districts no one need be ignorant of the events passing around him.

ROUTES FROM THE SEA BOARD.

Emigrants are landed at New York, at the mouth of the Hudson river, or at Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, which is the outlet of the Great Lakes. From Quebec they may take the cars of the Grand Trunk Railway to Sarnia, on Lake Huron, from whence there is a line of United States Mail Steamers to convey them directly to Milwaukee, on Lake Michigan, or to Green Bay and other ports, in Wisconsin. Or they may take a steamer at Quebec, in which to ascend the St. Lawrence, and pass through Lake Ontario, to Hamilton, at the west end of that lake. From thence railway cars are ready to convey them, in nearly a direct line across the country, by way of Detroit and Grand Haven to Milwaukee. Emigrants landed in the great city of New York, have also the choice of two routes; one by way of the Hudson river and New York Central railroads; the other by the Erie railroad, both terminating in Buffalo, from whence they are conveyed by the Erie railroad, both terminating in Buffalo, from whence they are conveyed by steamers through Lake Erie to Detroit. From Detroit they are conveyed over the Detroit and Milwaukee railway directly to Milwaukee. The cost of transit on either of these routes is very nearly the same. Immigrants arriving in Chicago can take the Northwestern railway *via* Milwaukee or Madison to any part of the state.

Ample preparations have been made on these several routes for the comfort and convenience of the emigrant; the competition between different lines, causing each to watch and expose any want of proper care or treatment of the emigrant, on the part of the others, secures him against all impositions, fraud, and bad treatment. Agents of the state will be found both in Milwaukee and Chicago, from whom information may be obtained.

RECAPITULATION.

It will be seen by the preceding statement of facts and statistics, based upon correct, usually official, evidence that Wisconsin is

- A healthy state.
- A fertile state.
- A well watered state.
- A well wooded state.
- A rapidly growing state.

A state where all the rights of man are respected.

Where intelligence and education are permanently secured for all future time.

Where all the necessities and most of the comforts and luxuries of life are easily accessible.

Where the climate is congenial to the health, vigor, and happiness of the people and where the rains are duly distributed over the different seasons of the year.

Where agriculture, one of the chief sources of wealth to any nation, is conducted with profit and success.

Where the division of the products of labor between the laborer and the capitalist is equitably made.

Where the farmers are the owners of the land they cultivate.

Where honest labor always secures a competence for a man and his family.

Where land can be obtained almost without price.

Where property is constantly increasing in value.

Where every man has a voice in deciding the policy of the government under which he lives.

Where ample and proper provisions are made for the unfortunate.

Where every citizen is eligible to any office in the government.

Where there is a great variety of occupations open to all.

Where there is a due proportion between the city and country population, each affording mutual benefits and promoting the general welfare.

Where postal facilities enable us to communicate readily and cheaply with distant friends.

A state from whence markets are easily reached by water navigation, and by railroads.

A state well supplied with water power to aid in doing the work of the people.

A state affording many natural resources. And

A state that can be reached from the sea board by a cheap, comfortable and speedy transit.

STATISTICS

OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE, SO FAR AS RETURNED
TO THE STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION.

The following particulars have been gathered from the officers of the several counties in part, and from such facts as were accessible to the Board. The number of acres of government and state lands are from official records. The prices of state, including swamp, school and university lands, range from fifty cents per acre, in some localities, to two dollars and fifty cents per acre in other localities. Government lands are for sale at a uniform price of one dollar and a quarter per acre, excepting lands set apart for railroad purposes, which are held at two dollars and a half per acre.

ASHLAND COUNTY

Contains an area of about 1,200,000 acres, of which 166,000 are state lands and a large amount government lands—many of them being among the most valuable lands in the state. The Penoke iron range lies in this county and only waits development, to show that it is one of the best and most extensive in the United States. Being only sixteen miles from Lake Superior, this valuable deposit can not long remain unimproved, and the time must soon come when a large number of laborers will find employment upon this valuable Iron deposit.

La Pointe, its county seat, has the finest harbor upon the United States shore of Lake Superior, and is the general refuge of all vessels in case of storms upon said lake.

This county is heavily timbered with pine and hard wood; well watered and many fine water powers upon its numerous streams.

BAYFIELD COUNTY

Is located upon Lake Superior. It is heavily timbered with pine and hard wood; an excellent wheat soil; has an area of about 800,000 acres, of which 26,000 acres are state lands and a large proportion government lands, which are being taken up rapidly for the valuable pine thereon. Bayfield, its county seat, is located upon the shore of Lake Superior and has a fine harbor, being sheltered by the Apostle's Islands. The United States land office and the agency of the Chippewa Indians are located at Bayfield. The United States government has given grants of land to two railroad companies for aid in the construction of railroads to Bayfield, viz.: The St. Croix and Bayfield and the Portage and Bayfield roads. This region is one of the most healthy sections of the United States, and when the contemplated lines of railroads are completed it will be rapidly developed.

This county was formerly known and designated as La Pointe county.

BURNETT COUNTY

Is located upon the St. Croix river and tributaries; is timbered with pine and hard wood; has an area of about 1,000,000 acres, of which 73,000 acres are state lands and a large proportion government lands, which are rapidly being taken up for the valuable timber upon them. There are grants of land by the United States government to aid in building several lines of railroads that pass through this county, which when completed will, with the St. Croix and its tributaries, give its settlers ample facilities for getting their lumber and agricultural products to market. It is settled mostly by Norwegians, and by their known industry, they will make it one of the best agricultural counties in the state.

BARRON COUNTY (formerly Dallas)

This contains timber and rich agricultural lands and has recently perfected its county organization, and established its county seat at a point upon the Red Cedar river, a tributary of

the Menomonee. Mills are already built, a postoffice has been established, and the nucleus formed for a prosperous settlement.

There are about 750,000 acres of land in this county, of which 22,000 acres are state lands, besides a large quantity of government lands. It is well watered and has easy facilities of sending its lumber to market, and as there is an abundance of Pine as well as of hard wood, this must become an important branch of business. It will eventually become one of the best agricultural counties in the state. There is room for a large number of settlers in this new county. The county was formerly known and designated as Dallas county.

BROWN COUNTY.

This county contains 20,000 acres of improved land, at an average price per acre of \$25; 300,000 acres of unimproved land, at an average price per acre of \$3.50.

There are 15 postoffices; 70 school houses; 35 church buildings; 8 flouring mills; 45 saw mills; 5 foundries and machine shops; 2 smelting furnaces, and 15 other manufacturing establishments.

Population of county in 1868, (estimated), 20,000.

Names of villages, with population, in 1868, (estimated), as follows:

City of Green Bay	6,000
Village of Depere	1,800
West Depere	300
Fort Howard	2,000
Mill Center	200

There are 6,950 acres of state land in this county, which also contains large settlements of thrifty and industrious French and Belgian farmers.

Green Bay is the terminus of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, and has steamboat lines connecting with Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit and Buffalo. It is also connected with the central portion of the state by means of the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement, through which steamers pass in high water to the Mississippi, by way of the Wisconsin river.

BUFFALO COUNTY.

Improved land sells at \$8 per acre; unimproved land sells at \$2 per acre.

There are 12 post offices; 48 school houses; 10 church buildings; 6 flouring mills; 3 saw mills; 1 foundry and machine shop, and three other manufacturing establishments.

Population of county in 1868, (estimated), 8,000.

Names of villages, with population, in 1868, (estimated):

Alma.....	475
City of Buffalo.....	200
Village of Fountain City.....	575
Mondovia.....	200

The county is well timbered and well watered; soil as a general thing good. There are 10,338 acres of state land in this county, as also large settlements of German, who sustain a German press.

CALUMET COUNTY.

This county contains about 37,000 acres of improved land, at an average price per acre of \$25; 168,570 acres of unimproved land, at an average price per acre of \$10.

There are 11 post offices; 49 school houses; 11 church buildings, 3 flouring mills; 9 saw mills, and 2 other manufacturing establishments.

Population of county in 1868, (estimated) 12,000.

Names of villages, with population in 1868, (estimated):

Stockbridge village.....	250
Chilton village.....	500
Gravesville	400
Altona.....	300
Hayton.....	200
Brillion.....	200
Clifton.....	300

There are 6,313 acres of state land in this county.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

This county contains 12,000 acres of improved land, at an average price per acre of \$10.00; 900,000 acres of unimproved land, at an average price, per acre, of \$2.00. There are four post offices, thirty school houses, eleven church buildings, four flouring mills, sixteen saw mills, one foundry and machine shop, and three shingle manufacturing establishments.

Population of county in 1868, (estimated), 6,000.

Population of villages estimated as follows:

Chippewa Falls	2,900	County Seat.
Yellow River	200	6 miles from county seat.
Chippewa City	250	4 do. do. do. N. E.
Randall Town	200	12 do. do. do. N. E.
Vanville	150	16 do. do. do. N. W.
French Town	100	One half mile over the river East.

There is a very extensive and profitable lumbering business conducted in this county and there are 244,051 acres of state land, and large quantities of government land. The soil is adapted to farming, grazing and lumbering.

CLARK COUNTY.

Clark county is one of the largest counties in the state, embracing an area of nearly 1,600 square miles, and having a resident population of about three thousand. All the fine and coarse grains and grasses can be produced in abundance; the soil throughout the entire county being rich, dark and heavy and especially adapted to agriculture. Water is plenty throughout the entire length and breadth of the county. The Black river, running throughout the entire length of the county, affords abundant and advantageous water power facilities. The lumbering interest keeps up a demand for labor in excess of the supply. Hundreds of thousands of acres of the choicest farming lands, can be bought at a small advance on \$1.25 per acre. The village of Neillsville is the county seat, containing a population of over 500. Grist mills and stores are in operation here. Railroad communication through the Tomah and St. Croix railroad and through another railroad, having its western terminus at Wabasha, Minn., and its eastern at Green Bay, which is confidently anticipated. Saw mills have been erected at several points in the county, there being eleven in

all; four operated by steam and the others by water power. There is a German Lutheran, a Presbyterian and a Methodist church, and numerous good schools have been established throughout the county.

There are 60,739 acres of state land in this county and large quantities of government land.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

This county contains a large amount of unimproved lands; the surface is hilly and broken—the soil rich, and affords excellent pasturage—produces the best of winter and spring wheat. The eastern range of townships are well timbered; all the county is well watered. Good lands can be purchased for \$5,00 per acre. Many Germans have settled here, and all or nearly all have prospered and become well off, and some wealthy. Good apples are raised here. There is a large quantity of lands owned by Crawford county, at prices varying from fifty cents to two dollars per acre. There are 3,298 acres of state land in this county.

DOUGLAS COUNTY

Is the northwestern county of the state, it is heavily timbered; has an area of about 830,000 acres, of which 112,000 acres are state lands, as well as many government lands, which can be purchased at \$1.25 an acre, some of which are the best lands in the county; being at the west end of Lake Superior, it is easy of access by steam and sail vessels, which can reach there direct from Europe. Its soil is well adapted to the raising of winter wheat.

Superior, its county seat, is situated upon the bay of Superior, has a population of about 600, is well supplied with churches, schools, mills and fine facilities for trading. There are grants of land from the United States government, for building five railroads, all starting from the bay of Superior, viz.: the Northern Pacific; the Northern Wisconsin; the Mississippi and Lake Superior; the St Cloud and Superior and the Portage, Winnebago and Superior. This place being 250 miles further west than Chicago and by water communication only 80 miles further from New York City than Chicago, its growth

must be very rapid as soon as either of the above roads are completed.

All agricultural products find a ready home market, at good prices in consequence of the demand at the Lake Superior copper and iron mines.

GREEN COUNTY.

This county contains 366,423 acres of improved and unimproved lands; average price per acre, improved, \$16 1/3; average price per acre, unimproved, \$5 to \$10.

There are 24 post offices; 123 school houses; 36 church buildings; 16 flouring mills; 21 saw mills; 4 woolen factories; 1 foundry and machine shop; wagons, furniture and other manufacturing establishments; stave, doors, blinds and sash, and fanning mills.

Population of county in 1868, (estimated), from 22 to 23,000.

Names of villages, with population in 1868, (estimated):

Monroe (county seat).....	3,500
Brodhead.....	1,500
Juda.....	500
Albany.....	600
New Glarus.....	500
Monticello.....	5 to 600
Dayton.....	400

There is a railroad running through the southern part of the county from Janesville, and terminates at Monroe. Also, one to Madison from Chicago, running through the northeastern part.

There are 2,143 acres of state land in this county.

Green county is one of the old settled counties, and contains a thrifty population of settlers of all nations. It is a fine farming county, and in the western part contains some valuable mines of lead.

JUNEAU COUNTY.

This county contains 5,000 acres of improved land, at an average price per acre of \$20; 450,000 acres of unimproved land, at an average price per acre of \$2.50.*

* In averaging the unimproved land at \$2.50 per acre the fact is taken into consideration that about 200,000 acres are government and swamp land, mostly swamp, on which we only place a nominal value.

There are 15 postoffices; 78 school houses; 12 church buildings; 7 flearing mills; 17 (6 steam and 11 water) saw mills; 1 woollen factory; 1 foundry and machine shop; and 35 other manufacturing establishments.

Names of villages, with population, in 1868, (estimated), as follows:

Necedah	500
Germantown	200
Werner	200
Orange	50
Lisbon	1,300
Elroy	100
Mauston	1,000
Lemonweir	100
Wonewoc	400
Union Center	100
Lyndon	300

There are 131,617 acres of state land in this county, most of which are for sale at fifty cents per acre.

This county is situated near the centre of the settled portion of the state and contains about 516,000 acres of land, of which — acres yet belong to the state.

Water.—The county is well watered, being bounded on the East by the Wisconsin, the largest river in the state, and containing within its borders the Lemonweir and Yellow rivers, which have numerous branches and creeks flowing into them and emptying into the Wisconsin. The best of well water is found throughout the county.

Market.—The market advantages possessed by this county are unsurpassed by those of any in the state. Railroad communication direct with Milwaukee, Chicago and the East give every facility for shipping produce or stock, while the large Piñeries, north, with the demand made by them for labor, provisions and supplies of all kinds, give additional advantages.

Railroads.—The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad from Milwaukee to La Crosse runs through the county in a diagonal direction from the southeast corner to a point on the west side, is in the best running order and carefully controlled. A charter has been granted by the state for a railroad from Grand Rapids in Wood county, south through Necedah in this county, and to connect at some point in this county with the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. When this road is established it will hasten the development and add very materially to the resources of the county.

Chief Towns.—Mauston the county seat with a population of 1300 and an assessed valuation of \$250,000, ships about 20,000 bushels of wheat, 100,000 pounds of pork and 500 head of cattle annually to Eastern and other markets; it has six church organizations, three fine churches and a school house and grounds valued at \$4,000. The Mauston *Star*, a weekly newspaper, is regularly published. New Lisbon with a population of about 1,000 or 1,200 is one of the most thriving towns in the county and sends annually a large amount of supplies from its surrounding country to the Northern pineries. Necedah with a population of 1,200 has 5 saw mills, a flouring mill, planing, sash, blind and door factory and one pail factory. The amount of lumber manufactured in 1868, 15,000,000 feet; value at the mills, \$180,000; value of lath and pickets manufactured, \$10,000; number of men employed in sawing season in lumber business, 350, in winter, 300; retail trade of stores in the village, for 1868 was \$99,500. The village has 3 churches and 2 school houses.

The state land can be purchased in lots of 40 acres and upwards at very reasonable prices and is going to be valuable for its timber advantages.

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

This county contains about 25,000 acres of improved land, at an average price per acre of \$15 00; 287,000 acres of unimproved land, at an average price per acre of \$5 00.

There are 10 postoffices; 60 school houses; 11 church buildings; 6 flouring mills; 7 saw mills, and 11 other manufacturing establishments.

Population of county in 1868, (estimated), 70,000.

Names of villages, with population, in 1868, (estimated):

Kewaunee	1,500
Ahnepee	1,500
Casco	1,000
Red Briar	2,000
Lincoln	1,600

Kewaunee county, situated upon the west shore of Lake Michigan, contains many superior advantages for emigration, on account of its fine quality of farming lands, large quantity of valuable timber and the great advantages of water navigation, which make ready sale for all produce. There is a good

market for wood, ties, posts and hemlock bark, and the valuable timber, with which the land is covered, finds a ready market at the numerous shipping points along the lake shore of the county, which are only five miles apart. The settler finding a ready market for his timber gives him an advantage over the settler in the interior counties, as the timber, in many places, double pays for the clearing, thus enabling him to live comfortably while clearing his farm.

The county is mostly settled with foreigners. Carlton, mostly Bohemian; Franklin and Montpelier, Bohemians, Irish and Americans; Kewaunee, Bohemians, French and Americans; Casco, Americans and Germans; Red River and Lincoln, all Belgians; Ahnapee, mostly Americans and Germans.

There are 21,000 acres of state land in this county.

KENOSHA COUNTY.

This county contains 400,807 acres of improved land, at an average price per acre of \$20; 71,000 acres of unimproved land, at an average price of \$10 per acre.

There are 12 post offices; 76 school houses; 27 church buildings; 3 flouring mills; 1 saw mill; 4 foundries and machine shops; 1 smelting furnace; 52 other manufacturing establishments.

Population of county in 1868 (estimated), 14,000.

Names of villages, with population in 1868 (estimated) as follows:

City of Kenosha.....	5,000
Salem Station	25
Wilmot.....	800
Munster.....	80
Bristol Station.....	20

This is an old, wealthy and prosperous county, containing some of the best farms in the state.

No state land in this county.

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

This county contains 700,000 acres of improved land, at an average price per acre of \$25,00; 290,000 acres of unimproved land, at an average price per acre of \$6.

There are 27 post offices; 108 school houses; 64 church buildings; 18 flouring mills; 27 saw mills; 1 woolen factory; 3 foundries and machine shops; 18 other manufacturing establishments.

Population of county in 1868, (estimated), 32,000.

Names of villages, with population, in 1868, (estimated), as follows:

Manitowoc	5,500
Two River	1,600
Centerville	400
Manitowoc Rapids	350
Kiel	200
St. Nazen	500

There are 12,722 acres of state land in this county, and the population of German farmers is large and increasing.

MARATHON COUNTY.

This county contains 20,000 acres of improved land, at an average price per acre, of \$15.00; 800,000 acres of unimproved land, at an average price per acre, of \$1.00. There are 8 post offices, 27 school houses, 9 church buildings, 2 flouring mills, 23 saw mills and 5 other manufacturing establishments.

Population of county in 1868, (estimated), 5,000.

Names of villages, with population, in 1868, (estimated):

Wausau	1,200
Mosinee	300

	Acres of land.
Marathon county comprising a territory of 8,048 square miles being.	8,870,720
By deducting $\frac{1}{4}$ as useless land, as marshes, lakes &c.	1,290,240
Leaving a balance of	2,580,480
Of this amount has been sold about.	800,000
Leaving a balance of land unsold	1,780,480

The are 730,156 acres of state land in this county, which also contains other good farming land and valuable pine timber.

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

This county contains 130,000 acres of improved land, at an average price per acre, of \$35.00; 15,197 acres of unimproved land, at an average price per acre, of \$25.00. There are 9 post offices, 65 school houses, 22 church buildings, 9 flouring mills, 11 saw mills, 1 woolen factory, 3 foundries and machine shops, 5 breweries, 2 turning mills with shops, and several carriage and wagon shops.

Population of county in 1868, (estimated), 10,400.

Names of villages, with population, in 1868, (estimated):

Thierville.....	150
Megnon	120
Freistatt.....	150
Cedarburg.....	650
Hamilton.....	150
Grafton.....	600
Saukville	200
Port Washington.....	1,250
Waubeka	350

No state land in this county.

PIERCE COUNTY.

This county contains 71,959 acres of improved land, at an average price per acre of \$14; 290,600 acres of unimproved land at an average price per acre of \$3.

There are 16 post offices; 60 school houses; 15 church buildings; 12 flouring mills; 8 saw mills, and 50 other manufacturing establishments.

Population of county in 1868, (estimated), 9,500.

Names of villages, with population in 1868, (estimated), as follows:

River Falls.....	1,000
Prescott	1,200
Trumbull.....	100
Diamond Bluff.....	60
Ellsworth.....	100
Maiden Rock.....	125

Pierce county is called the "Banner County" of Wisconsin, from the fact of its having won the magnificent banner offered

as a prize by the State Agricultural Society to the county making the best show of agricultural products at one of its annual fairs. In natural advantages it is unsurpassed; having a fertile soil, is well watered, and the settler can choose between prairie and timber lands. Wild land is worth from two to ten dollars per acre, according to location.

Its chief towns are, Prescott, at the junction of the Mississippi and St. Croix, with a population of 1,500, and a large trading and shipping business; River Falls, on the Kinnickinnic river, 12 miles from Prescott, a thrifty growing village of 700 people, with a large amount of water power, which is being rapidly improved; Diamond Bluff and Maiden Rock, thrifty villages on the Mississippi, and Ellsworth, Trimbelle and El Paso, small interior villages.

No part of the state has increased more rapidly in wealth and population than this county. Pierce county offers rare inducements to the emigrant, whether he has capital to invest in trade, manufactures or agriculture, or whether his only capital is the labor which is here sure of steady employment and a good remuneration.

There 2,233 acres of state land in this county.

POLK COUNTY.

This county contains 82,060 acres of improved land, average price per acre, \$10.00; unimproved lands at an average price per acre of \$1.50.

There are 8 post offices; 21 school houses; 3 church buildings; 3 flouring mills; 6 saw mills; 16 other manufacturing establishments.

Population of county in 1868, (estimated), 2,550.

Names of villages, with population, in 1868, (estimated):

Osceola Mills.....	800
St. Croix Falls,	100

The population of this county is about 3,500, its area about 700,000 acres, mostly timber land, (not very heavy,) but has some of the finest prairie lands in the state, is well watered by several streams and a large number of lakes, in which are various kinds of good fish; they also furnish water power in abundance; there are in the county thousands of acres of unsold government lands and 96,000 acres unsold state lands.

The price of unimproved lands ranges from \$1.25 to \$5.00 per acre, according to location and quality. Good crops of all kinds of the small grains are raised here, and all kinds of vegetables, and most seasons a fair crop of Indian corn. Osceola, the county town, has a population of about 1,000; it lies on the St. Croix river; has 1 saw mill, 1 flour mill, 3 stores, furniture factory, 1 blacksmith shop, 1 brewery, &c. St. Croix Falls, at the head of navigation on the St. Croix, has a large saw mill, two stores, 1 hotel, 1 blacksmith shop; about 700 inhabitants in the town. Sterling above the Falls on the St. Croix river and Wolf Creek, about 100 inhabitants in the town; has a grist mill and good chance for other machinery. Farmington has a population of about 800 inhabitants; there is in the town one store, 1 blacksmith shop. The inland towns of Alden 450 inhabitants, Lincoln 300, Black Brook 150 inhabitant. All have good chance for farms and water powers; homesteads can be secured in most of the towns. Steamboats run from Stillwater to the falls of St. Croix on the St. Croix river daily during the season. The St. Croix river makes the northern and western boundary of this county and is the outlet for that part of the county. Good wagon roads go through the county in different directions connecting with the river and with other roads leading to Hudson and Stillwater. The Hudson and Superior Railroad will run through the eastern part of the county, where there are now good chances for homesteads.

PEPIN COUNTY.

This county contains 6,631 acres of improved land, at an average price per acre of \$10; 92,831 acres of unimproved land, at an average price per acre of \$2.50.

There are 6 postoffices; 26 school houses; 4 church buildings; 4 flouring mills; 6 saw mills; 1 woolen factory; 2 foundry and machine shops, and 2 other manufacturing establishments.

Population of county in 1868, (estimated), 4,000.

Names of villages, with population, in 1868, (estimated), as follows:

Durand	700
Pepin.....	500

There are 2,679 acres of state land in this county.

RACINE COUNTY.

This county contains 187,000 acres of improved land, at an average price per acre of \$35; 20,000 acres of unimproved land, at an average price per acre of \$20.

There are 14 postoffices; 81 school houses; 51 church buildings; 10 flouring mills; 3 saw mills; 4 foundries and machine shops; 2 woolen factories, and 50 other manufacturing establishments.

Population of county in 1868, (estimated), 30,000.*

Names of villages, with population in 1868, (estimated), as follows:

Union Grove	30
Burlington	1,800
Rochester	200
Waterford	400
Racine (city)	<u>10,000</u>

In estimating unimproved land, unoccupied timbered land is included, which is really the most valuable land in the county, and placing this with the worthless, makes the estimate of \$20 per acre.

This is one of the old and wealthy counties, containing valuable farms and superior manufacturing facilities.

There are 400 acres of state land in this county.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

This county contains 198,845 acres of improved land, at an average price per acre of \$30; 119,307 acres of unimproved land, at an average price per acre of \$5.

There are 24 postoffices; 123 school houses; 59 church buildings; 24 flouring mills; 39 saw mills; 3 woolen factories; 6 foundries and machine shops, and 202 other manufacturing establishments.

Population of county in 1868, (estimated), 33,000.

Names of villages, with population, in 1868, (estimated), as follows:

City of Sheboygan	5,000
Sheboygan Falls	1,100
Plymouth	500
Greenbush	250
Glen Beulah	300

Howard's Grove.....	250
Cascade.....	300
Hingham.....	200
Batavia.....	150
Winoski.....	150
Franklin.....	150
Amsterdam.....	100
Gibbsville.....	100
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Total.....	8,560

There are 5,539 acres of state land in this county, which is good farming land.

SHAWANO COUNTY.

This county contains 20,000 acres of improved land, at an average price per acre of \$15 20; 832,480 acres of unimproved land at an average price per acre of \$1 25.

There are 6 postoffices; 20 school houses; 8 church buildings; 1 flouring mill; 3 saw mills, and 2 other manufacturing establishments.

Population of county in 1868, (estimated), 1,700.

Names of villages, with population, in 1868, (estimated):

Pella.....	400
Belle Plain.....	450
Shawano.....	500
Hartland.....	300
Angelira.....	50
Waukechon.....	200

The towns of Pella, Belle Plain and Richmond are mostly settled with Germans who are farmers, and a large amount of land is waiting yet for some one to improve it; also is the town of Hartland. The lumber is in large quantities in this county.

There are 108,470 acres of state land in this county, which is fast filling up with good settlers, among whom are men of American and other nationalities.

SAUK COUNTY.

This county contains 85,000 acres of improved land, at an average price per acre of \$15 00; 447,000 acres of unimproved land at an average price per acre of \$4 00.

There are 20 postoffices; 157 school houses; 25 church buildings; 12 flouring mills, with 35 run of stone; 21 saw mills, with 35 sets of saws; 2 woolen factories; 4 foundries and machine shops; 1 smelting furnace, and 24 other manufacturing establishments.

Population of county in 1868, (estimated), 25,000.

Names of villages, with population, in 1868, (estimated):

Baraboo.....	3,000
Delton.....	500
Trenton.....	400
Lavalle.....	100
Lyons.....	200
Manchester.....	50
Merrimack.....	100
Reedsburg.....	1,500
Spring Green.....	600
Sauk City.....	1,600
Prairie du Sac.....	800
Westfield.....	500

There are 1,634 acres of state land in this county. This is a good farming county, and large quantities of grapes are raised in the southern part.

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

This county contains 80,000 acres of improved land, at an average price per acre of \$20; 392,800 acres of unimproved land, at an average price per acre of \$3.

There are seventeen post offices; fifty-seven school houses; twelve church buildings; eleven flouring mills; fourteen saw mills; forty other manufacturing establishments.

Population of county in 1868, (estimated), 12,318.

Names of villages, with population, in 1868, (estimated), as follows:

City of Hudson.....	2500
New Richmond.....	500
Hammond.....	200
Star Prairie Village.....	200
Somerset.....	150
New Centerville.....	250

The population of this county is 9000, its area about 500,000 acres, of which nearly one-half is timber, and the balance rolling prairie, and is well watered by several streams abounding with speckled trout and affording abundant water power. There are in this county several thousand acres of unsold government lands and 3,771 acres of unsold state lands. The price of unimproved lands ranges from two and a half to ten dollars an acre, according as it is near to or remote from steamboat navigation. Wheat, oats and barley grow in perfection, and are largely exported, all kinds of vegetables are raised, and Indian corn is more successfully raised in this and the adjoining counties than in any part of New York or New England.

The villages are as follows:

Hudson, on the St. Croix river or lake, population 2500, has several saw mills and grist mills of large capacity, two plow factories, two wagon factories, two furniture manufactures, blacksmith shops, &c. Steamboats of the largest size used above St. Louis, take the products of the county to La Crosse, Dubuque and St. Louis.

New Richmond, a village of about 500 inhabitants, and Huntington and Somerset, smaller villages in the northern part of the county, each having abundant water power, grist mills, saw mills, blacksmith shops, stores &c., and surrounded by farming lands of excellent quality.

Hammond, Boardman, New Centerville and Brookville and Jewett's mills, are small places of trade in the central and eastern portions of the county surrounded by good land, and with the exception of Hammond, have water power and mills. A railroad to Lake Superior is graded from Hudson via Boardman and New Richmond towards the northeastern part of the county, and southern towns of the county will be likely before many years to be accommodated by the Tomah and St. Croix railroad which is now being constructed at the eastern end of the road.

VERNON COUNTY.

This county contains 51,000 acres of improved land, at an average price per acre of \$15; 469,950 acres of unimproved land at an average price per acre of \$4.

There are 37 post offices; 104 school houses; 16 church

buildings; 16 flouring mills; 26 saw mills, and 48 other manufacturing establishments.

Population of county in 1868, (estimated), 16,000.

Names of villages, with population, 1868, (estimated), as follows:

Viroqua	700
DeSoto	250
Hillsborough	850
Genoa City	200
Readstown	75
Avalanche	40
Bloomingdale	60
Ontario	250
Springville	300
Victory	75
Prestonville	50
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There are 4,984 acres of state land in this county, and also plenty of valuable timber and available water.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

This county contains 197,250 acres of improved land, at an average price per acre of \$45; 74,750 acres of unimproved land, at an average price per acre of \$30.

There are 27 post offices; 104 school houses; 54 church buildings; 12 flouring mills; 23 saw mills; 2 woolen factories; 3 foundries and machine shops, and 3 other manufacturing establishments.

Population of county in 1868, (estimated), 27,000.

Names of villages, with population in 1868, (estimated), as follows:

West Bend	1,400
Hartford	1,200
Barton	500
Newburg	500
Schleisingerville	400
Kewaskum	300
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No state land in this county.

WAUPACA COUNTY.

This county contains 50,000 acres of improved land, at an average price per acre, of \$10,00; 370,000 acres of unimproved land, at an average price per acre, of \$1.50. There are 22 post offices, 70 school houses, 16 church buildings, 12 flouring mills, 10 saw mills, 1 woolen factory, 2 foundries and machine shops, 1 smelting furnace, and 4 other manufacturing establishments.

Population of county in 1868, (estimated), 15,000.

Names of villages, with population, in 1868, (estimated):

Waupaca.....	1,500
Weyauwega.....	1,200
New London.....	1,000
Fremont.....	400
Westport.....	200
Ogdensburg.....	200

There are 21,824 acres of state land in this county.

WALWORTH COUNTY.

This county contains 200,000 acres of improved land, at an average price per acre, of \$25,00; 150,000 acres of unimproved land, at an average price per acre, of \$15,00. There are 31 post offices, 131 school houses, 50 church buildings, 18 flouring mills, 7 saw mills, 1 woolen factory, 2 foundries and machine shops, and 35 other manufacturing establishments.

Population of county in 1868, (estimated), 26,000.

Names of villages, with population, in 1868, (estimated):

Whitewater.....	4,000
Delavan.....	2,000
Geneva.....	1,500
Elkhorn.....	1,300
East Troy.....	600
Sharon.....	600
Darien.....	400
Allens Grove.....	200
Genoa.....	300
Springfield.....	100
Lyons.....	200

This is an old and wealthy county and contains no state lands.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

This county contains 150,036 acres of improved land, at an average price per acre of \$25; 116,693 acres of unimproved land at an average price per acre of \$10.

There are 18 post offices; 111 school houses; 52 church buildings; 22 flouring mills; 45 saw mills; 1 woolen factory; 7 foundries and machine shops, and 34 other manufacturing establishments.

Population of county in 1868, (estimated), 38,000.

Names of villages, with population, in 1868, (estimated), as follows:

Oshkosh city.....	15,000
Neenah.....	5,000
Omro.....	2,000
Eureka.....	700
Winneconne.....	300
Butte de Morts.....	200

The following additional particulars are condensed from an elaborate account supplied by the county committee. The county is amply and navigably watered by the Upper river, Wolf river and Lake Winnebago. The upper Fox connects by canal and lock with the Wisconsin river, thus giving water communication with the Mississippi river. Two million acres of land are drained by the Wolf river and its tributaries; one-third of the land being covered with pine, hemlock, cedar, spruce and fir; the larger proportion of which is white pine, yielding immense quantities of the best lumber. There are also on the Wolf and its tributaries and bordering the shores of Lake Winnebago and the lower Fox river, vast tracts of oak and maple, and a liberal supply of cherry, butternut, basswood and other timber well adapted to every manufacture in which this wood is required. Through the whole course of the Lower Fox in this county, and along its course to Green Bay, there are some of the finest water powers in the county. The improvement of the Lower Fox, by the Fox and Wisconsin company, has effected an uninterrupted communication by boat from Lake Winnebago and its tributaries through to Green Bay and Lake Michigan. A various soil of excellent quality is found throughout the county, on which liberal crops of all the staple products are raised. Sand for glassmaking, moulding and building, brick clay, and sand and limestone of good quality are found in abundance on the banks of the navigable waters.

There are 5,714 acres of state land in this county.

The following counties, (the other particulars of which have not been received by the secretary of the board,) contain state land as follows:

	Acres.
Adams.....	60,581
Columbia.....	3,114
Dane.....	1,607
Dodge.....	7,497
Door.....	65,487
Dunn.....	11,581
Eau Claire.....	10,167
Fond du Lac.....	475
Grant.....	576
Green Lake.....	160
Iowa.....	190
Jackson.....	85,217
Jefferson.....	2,626
La Crosse.....	4,511
La Fayette.....	217
Marquette.....	11,186
Milwaukee.....	None,
Monroe.....	25,204
Oconto.....	469,949
Outagamie.....	45,213
Portage.....	79,325
Richland.....	2,844
Rock.....	316
Trempealeau.....	8,705
Waukesha.....	255
Waushara.....	10,447
Wood.....	130,778

Of the above counties, Dunn and Eau Claire are largely timbered with valuable pine and the soil is fair. There is ample room and the best of encouragement for settlement in all of these counties.

Adams, Jackson, Monroe, Portage, Waushara and Wood counties contain valuable tracts of pine and hard wood, and present other cheering inducements for settlement.

Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jefferson, La Crosse, La Fayette, Milwaukee, Richland, Rock and Waukesha counties are largely improved, amply watered and contain rich soil and valuable tracts of hard wood.

Door county has plenty of hard wood timber, and offers good inducements to immigration.

Green Lake, Marquette and Outagamie counties have a fair soil and valuable tracts of hard wood; and in Outagamie county there is a large and thrifty German settlement.

LAND OFFICES.

The lands belonging to the state of Wisconsin, are under the supervision of the Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Attorney General, who are denominated "Commissioners of School and University Lands." Applications for purchase should be directed to the Secretary of State, at Madison, the State Capital.

The lands belonging to the general government, are under the charge of officers of the several Land Districts, their offices being located at Stevens Point, La Crosse, Menasha, Eau Claire, Falls St. Croix and Bayfield respectively.

The area of the several land districts, with the quantity of unsold land in each, will appear from the following statements and letters, in reply to a letter from the Governor, requesting information.

STEVENS POINT LAND DISTRICT.

This district is composed of the counties of Adams, Juneau, Marathon, Wood, Portage, and portions of Waushara, Oconto, Shawano, Waupaca, Marquette and Green Lake.

LAND OFFICE, STEVENS POINT, Wis.,
June 4, 1868.

In reply to your letter of the 11th, ultimo, we would respectfully state that there are at least one million acres of public lands in this district subject to entry under the laws of the United States. A large portion of these lands are covered with pine timber, but an almost equally large portion would be available for entries under the homestead act.

Very respectfully yours,
S. H. ALBAN, *Register.*

ALMANSON EATON, *Receiver.*

LA CROSSE LAND DISTRICT.

This district is composed of the counties of Buffalo, Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Jackson, La Crosse, La Fayette, Monroe, Sauk, Trempealeau, Vernon, and parts of Dane, Green, Columbia, Juneau, Clark and Pepin.

LA CROSSE, Wis., June 2, 1868.

In reply to your letter of the 11th inst., I have the honor to state that there are about 400,000 acres of public land, remain-

ing unsold in this district and subject to entry under the laws of Congress, and especially under the homestead act.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. A. METZGER, *Register.*

MENASHA LAND DISTRICT.

This district is composed of the counties of Brown, Calumet, Dodge, Door, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Jefferson, Kewaunee, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Oconto, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Racine, Rock, Shawano, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington, Waupaca, Winnebago and the east part of Dane and Columbia.

In the southern portion of this district the government lands are all taken up. Large quantities are yet for sale in the northern counties at the established price of \$1 25 per acre.

BAYFIELD LAND DISTRICT.

This district is composed of the counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas and northern part of Burnett.

BAYFIELD, May 30, 1868.

Referring to your favor of the 11th inst, requesting an approximate estimate of the quantity of public lands in this district now subject to entry under the laws of congress, and especially under the homestead act of 1862, we have to state that this land district embraces an area of about 1,900,000 acres; of this not far from 700,000 acres have been donated by various acts of congress to aid in the construction of railroads, and about 300,000 acres have been entered by private individuals, leaving 900,000 acres now subject to entry, by homestead or otherwise.

Respectfully yours,

V. SMITH, *Register.*

ASAPH WHITTLESEY, *Receiver.*

ST. CROIX FALLS LAND DISTRICT.

This district is composed of the counties of Dallas, (now Barron), Dunn, Pepin, Polk, Pierce, St. Croix and south part of Burnett.

LAND OFFICE, FALLS ST. CROIX,
May 16, 1868.

We are in receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., requesting an estimate of the quantity of public lands remaining unsold in this district, and subject to an entry under the laws of the United States, and especially under the "homestead act," and in reply we have to say, that there are about 950,000 acres of public lands, subject to sale in this district. All of these lands are subject to homestead entry under the homestead act of 1862, but a portion of the same is not desirable agricultural land, being pine barrens of a light sandy soil, much of it, however, containing considerable pine timber. We think there are about 300,000 acres of this class. There are, we estimate, about 650,000 acres of good agricultural lands, the larger portion of which is of the very best quality of soil and timber, and generally well watered.

The timber generally on this last mentioned land is sugar-maple, basswood, ash, elm, butternut and oak. Spring brooks and lakes abound in all parts of the district, filled with a great variety of fish, the most important being the brook trout, which is very abundant. In addition to the 950,000 acres above mentioned, there are about 900,000 acres withdrawn from market for railroad purposes. These last mentioned lands embrace very much of the finest portion of the land in the district, and equal to any in the northwest, and which has been kept out of market for about twelve years, seriously retarding the settlement of the county. We have no hesitation in saying, from all we have heard and can learn from the various parts of the district, that if these lands were subject to entry, at least one-half or more of the same would have been entered or taken as homesteads ere this. The "dog in the manger" policy of the Hudson and Lake Superior railroad company has not only been a curse to this district, but to the state and the general government, and it is cheering that the people of this district begin to hope that the time for their deliverance from the curse so long resting upon them and the reign of this soulless corporation are soon to end. May, 1869, is looked for with eagerness, when the time limited by congress in the grant expires, and the lands may be subject to entry soon thereafter.

Very respectfully yours, obediently,

M. FIELD, *Register.*

HIRAM CALKINS, *Receiver.*

EAU CLAIRE LAND DISTRICT.

This is composed of the counties of Chippewa, Eau Claire and Clark.

EAU CLAIRE, June 5, 1868.

There are about 1,500,000 acres of land in this district subject to homestead entry.

G. G. PORTER, *Register.*

CONCLUSION.

The above comprise such general facts as we have been able to obtain, and they may be relied upon as correct. We believe that Wisconsin offers as good inducements to industrious persons as any of our sister states.

Agents will be stationed in Milwaukee and Chicago, who will assist those from foreign countries in selecting the proper routes of travel, and furnish them with such information as may be of value in procuring comfortable homes among us.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, *Governor,*
THOS. S. ALLEN, *Secretary of State,*
JOHN A. JOHNSON, Madison,
HUGH W. JONES, Dodgeville,
J. W. CARNEY, Fond du Lac,
J. B. EUGENE, Green Bay,
M. A. FULTON, Hudson,
B. DOMSCHKE, Milwaukee.

State Board of Immigration for Wisconsin.

